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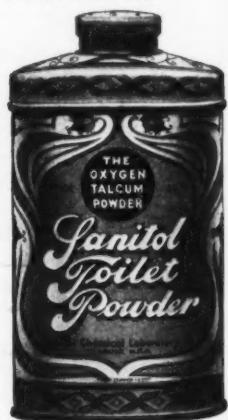
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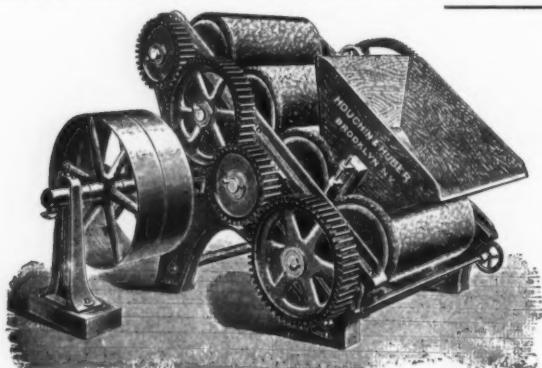


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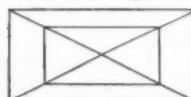
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NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1907.

Vol. II, No. 6.

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Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

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SEPTEMBER IS NEAR.

Yes, September is near. And every business man is glad of it, for it means the renewed activity in all lines that count for results.

The summer has been extremely dull, because of the very backward spring season, and we have a right to expect a record-breaking autumn business. It was a wise man who said, "Never predict unless you know," but we are all guessing, and as it is the expectation of the American business world that some compensation for lost business will be found in the fall, and as all are working towards this end, it would be most surprising if we did not have more than normal returns.

The summer is past with all its lethargy, and the active efforts of manufacturers and salesmen will now be put forth with enormous energy. It is this energy which will tell, even in the face of the pessimists who see no hope on the horizon. Even though the crops be not so large as usual, the farmers will make just as much in the increased prices for their products, and the railroads may show some falling off in freights, but they may be able to handle them properly, and without loss. So there is a good side to the prospect at its worst.

The atmosphere in our especial field is clearing. The Perfumer knows where he stands as to the Pure Food Law and the Guaranty; the manufacturer of Flavoring extracts begins to see the limits of the law as applied to his products; even the Soap Maker takes heart in the prospect of better results.

The secret of success during this season—any season—is enterprise, push, intelligent effort.

F. I. D. 76.

The latest Food Inspection Decision, No. 76, deals with Dyes, Chemicals and Preservatives in foods, and will prove of very general interest for several reasons.

In the first place, it permits the use of certain coal-tar colors which have been tested and proved harmless. This is splendid evidence of the desire of the Board of Food

and Drug Inspection to accommodate itself to intelligent public opinion, when supported by facts. It is the corollary to this decision that these special colors named in the decision may be used in all food products, including confectionery. If this be permitted, then the agitation of the question by the confectioners and their experts has not been without result.

In the second place, there is a very valuable restriction of the use of the guaranty serial number on labels. It is stated in the decision: "The label of each package of sulphured foods, or of foods containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid, shall bear a statement that the food is preserved * * * as the case may be, and the label must not bear a serial number assigned to any guaranty filed with the Department of Agriculture nor any statement that the article is guaranteed to conform to the food and drugs act." This is one of the most important decisions so far rendered by the Board, aimed as it is to prevent the very common deception which has followed the unwarranted use of the serial number and general guaranty on labels of goods which are not pure food. The only objection to this decision is that it does not yet go far enough.

Let the Board announce that no one should use the guaranty and serial number on any product which does not comply with the provisions of the law as to purity and much of the existing deception of the public will be made impossible. The guaranty ought not mean merely that the goods are properly labelled, but that they are absolutely in conformity with the provisions of the law as to purity—*i. e.*, they contain no forbidden substances whatever.

We appreciate the difficulty of some manufacturers, who have had their labels printed bearing the serial number and guaranty, together with the statement of a percentage of benzoate of soda, or some other preservative, but this is one of the hardships which will have to be borne patiently until the law is in good working order. We commend the reading of the F. I. D. 76 with its explanations to all interested in the use of dyes and preservatives in foods.

THOSE IONONE PATENTS.

On another page will be found a letter from the Haarmann-de Laire-Schaefer Company that should be of interest to those who make, sell or use synthetic violet preparations. We are glad to give space to this communication, not only in justice to the writer thereof, but also because opportunity is thus offered us to present further particulars in regard to the situation.

The patent in question is No. 556,943, granted to Tiemann on March 24, 1896, and assigned by him to Haar-

mann & Reimer. A similar patent was issued in England on May 1st, 1893, and expired May 1st, 1907.

The statute as it existed at that time was passed on July 8th, 1870 (being Chap. 230, Sec. 25-16, Stat. 201), was in substance as follows:

"Every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent; or if there be more than one, at the same time with the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be in force more than 17 years."

This act continued unchanged until 1897, and under it Tiemann's patent was obtained. The act of March 3d, 1897 (Chap. 391, Sec. 3), substantially re-enacted the earlier statute with the exception that it omitted from its provisions any mention of the limitation of the term of the patent to that of the foreign patent; and Sec. 8 of the amendatory act, following (Rev. Stat., Sec. 4894), provides that this section as amended shall not apply to a patent granted prior to January 1st, 1898, nor to an application filed prior to such date; nor to a patent issued thereon.

The statute thus established remained in full force and effect without change. In 1900, however, a convention was held at Brussels, by which, among other things, it was agreed that "The *patents applied for* (the italics are ours) in the different contracting states * * * shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in the other states. * * *

"This provision shall apply to patents existing at the time of its going into effect. * * *" (Vol. 32 U. S. Stat., 1902-3, p. 163.)

This agreement was embodied in what constitutes the present law, *viz.*, Sec. 4887, U. S. Rev. Stat. (as amended in 1897 and re-amended March 31st, 1903, C. 1019). Thus it appears that the convention treats only of patents applied for after January 1st, 1898, and removes the limitation in those patents applied for or issued after that date; irrespective of the issuance of foreign patents on the same invention prior to that date. Therefore, it appears that if the United States and foreign patents were issued prior to January 1st, 1898, the conditions obtaining under the old law still govern the situation. However, this particular point does not seem to have been passed upon by our Courts.

Shortly after the issuance of Tiemann's patent in England, Germany and other countries, suits for infringement were brought against manufacturers and sellers of synthetic violet here and abroad, and it appears that in every case that was litigated in this country judgment was obtained by default and without trial. In June, 1901, a suit

was brought against Messrs. George Lueders & Company, of this city, for infringement, by the Haarmann-de Laire-Schaefer Company; and on March 29th, 1906, Judge Rae, of the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, said as follows:

"The patent in suit contains four claims, of which claims one only is in suit. I think title in complainants is shown. Infringement must be proved; it is not presumed, and the evidence ought to be satisfactory to the trial court.

"In this case I appreciate the difficulties under which the complainants labored, but am far from convinced that defendants have infringed. I also doubt validity of the patent, but will not pass on that point. Assuming it to be valid, infringement is not shown, and defendants are entitled to a decree dismissing the bill of complaint, with costs."

In July, 1904, an action was brought under this patent against Louis A. Van Dyk, and on August 13, 1904, Judge Thomas, of the United States Circuit Court, refused to grant a preliminary injunction. Nothing further appears to have been done in this case.

An action was brought against Van Dyk & Company in March, 1907. The complainant alleges infringement of the Ionone Derivative Patent No. 600,429, granted on March 8, 1898, to Edgar de Laire. Testimony is now being taken, and an early decision will be welcomed, as these patents have never been adjudicated in this country.

The report of the Executive Committee of the National Confectioners' Association on Legislative Work shows a laudable activity along this line. They have striven to bring about uniformity between the laws of the various States and the Federal Government. They have gained the co-operation of a number of national organizations, including National Wholesale Grocers' Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Meat Packers' Association, United States Brewers' Association, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., National Confectioners' Association, National Manufacturers of Bottlers' Flavors, Corn Products Manufacturing Company, National Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, Syrup Manufacturers, Proprietary Association of America, National Association of Retail Druggists.

It is surprising that the American Extract Manufacturing Association has not joined in this representative movement, but is agitating for other co-operation.

Why not fall into line with these large bodies of long and good standing?

The decision of the Department denying the use of the name "Corylipsis" to A. P. Babcock is one more demonstration of the value of our "Patent Office Entries" department. The printing of all the applications, as presented by us from month to month, are of great value to our readers, affording them every opportunity to protect their interests in those valuable assets, trade names and designs.

WILLIAM PHILLIP UNGERER.

The death of William Phillip Ungerer, one of the oldest of American perfume authorities, will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends. It was not only his wide knowledge and skill which made him popular, but he was admired and his friendship was prized on account of his many lovable qualities. Of infinite patience, he was a careful adviser and firm friend. The kindly dignity of the man melting into genial friendship upon proof of worth, endeared him to those brought near either socially or in business.



Coming to the United States more than forty years ago, when perfumery making was in its infancy, he saw it develop into a great industry, being part and parcel of this notable development.

Born in Basle, Switzerland, in 1833, he reached the ripe age of seventy-four, being actively engaged in business up to within the last year. After a brief but thorough training in Paris and the south of France, earning his spurs with Pinaud in Paris, he came to Philadelphia on a visit in 1865. While there he met a prominent perfumer of Rochester, N. Y., and at his suggestion went to Rochester. There he soon founded the N. O. Vosburgh Company, which engaged actively in the manufacture of soaps, perfumery and toilet articles.

In 1872 Mr. Ungerer became chief perfumer to Colgate & Co., of New York, being closely identified with the development of the perfumery department of that famous firm. He remained with Colgate for more than twenty years, when he was compelled by poor health to leave its employ. He then secured the American agency for a leading foreign raw material house, beginning a most successful career in the sale of Perfumery Ingredients. He had been succeeded at Colgate's by his eldest son, Wm. G. Ungerer, but in 1895 this son joined his father in the Essential Oil business.

In 1901 the business was incorporated under the name of Ungerer & Co., the younger son, F. H. Ungerer, also joining the concern.

The success of William Phillip Ungerer was worth having, because it was deserved. Great wealth was not an ambition with him. He was jealous of his reputation for fair dealing and justness. These are the richest heritage of his children, in whom he took a deep and affectionate interest to the very last.

He leaves a widow, two sons, William G. and Fred. H. Ungerer, and three daughters, Mrs. Wm. F. MacDonald, Mrs. A. C. Stallman and Mrs. Chas. Worth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAARMANN-DE LAIRE-SCHAEFER CO.,
MAYWOOD, N. J.

AUGUST 14th, 1907.

Editor AMERICAN PERFUMER,

New York City.

SIR: Our attention is called to an article in your July issue, entitled "Ionone Patents Expired," in which the author alleges the expiration of "the foundation or fundamental patent covering Ionone," and states that as a result "the invention is now open to the use of any one."

We have no desire to discuss with your correspondent any of the questions of law and fact involved in his statement; but we wish to say to you, for the friendly guidance of your readers, that, as owners of the American patents, we deny the accuracy of the statements referred to, and we warn all persons against following the advice in effect given.

The Ionone of de Laire & Co. and Haarmann & Reimer is completely covered by patents in full force and effect, and we shall continue to prosecute all who manufacture, sell, or use Ionone, or imitations of Ionone, in contravention of our rights under these patents.

Respectfully,
(Signed) HAARMANN-DE LAIRE-SCHAEFER CO.,
E. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL AND FREE ALKALI IN SOAP.

According to Grélot (*Bull. Sci. Pharm.*) the following methods for determining the total and free alkali in soap are convenient and yield accurate results. *Total Alkali:* Dissolve 2 grammes of the soap in 100 c.c. of boiling water, add five or six drops of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of Congo red and titrate with semi-normal hydrochloric acid, maintaining the temperature at about 80°, so that when the fatty acids are liberated they rise and float on the surface; they do not interfere with the titration, and the end reaction is very sharp. *Free Alkali:* Dissolve 5 grammes of the soap in absolute alcohol, filter, wash with absolute alcohol, dissolve the insoluble carbonate in water and titrate with acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

Mr. C. C. Speiden is expected back from Europe in the next few days.

THE NEW JAPANESE PHARMACOPEIA.

We are now in a position to clear up some of the difficulties which exporters of drugs and chemicals into the Japanese Empire have been faced with in consequence of the publication of a new edition of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia. Mr. Goddard Clarke, M. P. (Messrs. Potter and Clarke), voiced the grievance in the House of Commons as far back as April 12th by calling attention to the inconvenience and loss to British manufacturers by the proposed enforcement of the standards of the new work on and after July 1st, there being no official translation in a European or classic language available to acquaint them with the tests imposed. In response to Mr. Clarke's suggestion that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should take steps to secure the postponement of the importation-order until such period as the English translation has been published, Sir Edward Grey instituted enquiries at Tokio with a view to obtaining such extension. The *British and Colonial Druggist* also took the matter up with the Foreign Office, and we have now received the following important statement:

"FOREIGN OFFICE,
"JUNE 26th, 1907.

"SIR: I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to inform you that His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio was on the 19th instant asked by telegraph whether the Japanese Government had granted an extension of time beyond July 1st, the date originally fixed for the new Japanese Pharmacopoeia to come into force, and whether a translation into Latin or some European language was contemplated.

"A reply has now been received from Mr. Lowther stating that an English translation, already completed, will be published in August. He adds that though no time extension has actually been granted, it is confidently believed that the Foreign Board at Yokohama will in the course of a few days come to some arrangement with the Japanese authorities that will satisfy the importers.

"I am, sir,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

"F. A. CAMPBELL.

"The Editor, *British and Colonial Druggist.*"

This, we think, will be regarded by British exporters with some considerable degree of satisfaction.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

PURE FOOD SHOW IN CHICAGO.

Chicago's first annual World's Pure Food Show will be held at the Coliseum, November 19 to 25, 1907. Seventy-five awards will be made in as many classifications. All of them will be granted under the direct supervision of the commissions, which are honorary bodies.

Managing Director Thos. T. Hoyne has already received numerous letters in regard to space and inquiring for information, diagrams, etc. The first allotment of space to exhibitors was made on June 1. It is the purpose of the management to make the annual World's Pure Food Show the most attractive exposition held in Chicago, and with this idea plenty of space has been given up to handle a crowd of 20,000 spectators daily.

A VISIT TO THE FLOWER FARMS OF GRASSE.*

BY FRANK B. MARSH.

To most Americans, Paris is France; and when they have seen Paris the magnificent, the playground of all the nations, the "city of light," as Victor Hugo loved to term it, they are ready to go on to Switzerland or Germany, or whatever country offers them the greatest attractions.

To others of our countrymen, more romantic or artistic in their tastes perhaps, the chateaux country of Touraine or the cathedral route of northern France offers more of pleasure and culture, and therefore of satisfaction; but to the perfumer the world over—whether he be Russian, German, Englishman, American or South American—Grasse, that little city tucked way down in the southeast corner of France, is the Mecca of his pilgrimage, the spot which holds more of interest to him than all of Europe besides. By what prodigal endowments of nature in climate, soil or situation, by what favoring industrial conditions, by what genius for discovering the secrets of nature, patience in adapting her processes, and science in perfecting them on the part of her loyal inhabitants, has Grasse for centuries held undisputed the proud position of queen city of the perfumery world?

The subject is full of interest to us; question crowds on question, and nothing but a personal visit to the flower fields of Grasse, and many talks with the always obliging proprietors of her fragrant industry, will begin to satisfy our thirst for information.

When the traveler, who, accustomed to the mists and cold of England or Northern France, takes the night train from Paris and wakes up on the shores of the Mediterranean between San Raphael and Cannes, he feels as though on some fairy Aladdin carpet he had been transported to another world. The intense light diffused over all nature, the ever blue waters of the sea, the clear sky, the balmy air, have no counterpart in the country he has left.

Cannes, surrounded by much that is beautiful and romantic, with a brilliant array of palaces, villas and hotels, is a charming winter resort. It is a town of rest, of the "*dolce far niente*," of elegant drives, of family life, and without the distractions such as one finds at Nice and Monte Carlo. Here are many flowers, but flowers for ornament, and the quantity of them sent off all over Europe to carry the illusion of spring, to those not fortunate enough to come and enjoy it on the shores of its coast of azure, is innumerable. Other localities besides share with Cannes in this charming trade: Antibes, Vence, Menton, compete with Cannes, and the number of postal packages of flowers forwarded is said to be not less than 25,000 to 30,000 per day.

There is one noted manufacturer of what we call our raw materials located in the suburbs of Cannes, but for the most part the town is given up to winter visitors.

On the Italian side of the boundary the high mountains

of the Alps descend abruptly to the plain, but on the French side there are secondary ranges which form a series of table lands, lower and lower as one approaches the sea. It is on the last slopes of those hills, at an altitude of about 600 feet, that Grasse was built.

Though we could not fail to find it interesting and advantageous to our stock of knowledge to visit the interior of some of the principal factories in Grasse under the accomplished and courteous guidance of their proprietors, and note all the details of the processes of the manufacture of pomades, floral essences, floral waters, the distillation of essential oils, etc., etc., to see all in one trip would weary us beyond endurance, for there is much to see and much to learn, so we will content ourselves on this excursion with what we can see out of doors, in Grasse and in the neighboring towns, for we must keep in mind that many villages make a specialty of the cultivation of some one kind of flower.

Floral cultivation is essentially minute; the consequence is that property is extremely subdivided in the neighborhood of Grasse. One or two hectares (2½ acres) of jasmin or rose bushes requires the care of a whole family of peasants, and at the time of the harvest the help of a large number of people to do the picking. Moreover, it is a peculiarity of the country about Grasse that when one looks down upon it from the heights that overlook the city, one sees the large number of houses which dot the plain and give to all the region an appearance of comfort and wealth. The soil belongs either to the inhabitants of the city, manufacturers or men of the middle class living on their income who cannot cultivate the land themselves, and so lease it to the peasants, or it belongs to the farmers themselves who, owing to their patience, their good management and their thrift, have succeeded in acquiring the property which their labor makes so valuable. The inhabitants of Grasse are "Provenceaux," and from Provence they have inherited qualities of frugality, sobriety and endurance.

Within a few years Italian immigration has greatly increased in the department of the Alps Maritimes. In the commune, or township, of Grasse, whose population is at present about 20,000 inhabitants, there are not less than 7,000 Italians, who came mostly from the Piedmont frontier. They are great workers, accustomed to the most laborious tasks and satisfied with little. They fill the factories, then become farmers, very often acquiring by dint of work and saving the ownership of the land they work, while others, being more industrious, become business men.

To become familiar with the cultivation of the different perfume-bearing plants that enter most largely into commerce, we must make a few excursions to towns in the neighborhood of Grasse. Our first trip will be to the

* Read at the late meeting of the Perfumers' Association.

village of Mougins, and will allow us while crossing the fields of Grasse and Nouans to study carefully the cultivation of jasmin. It is the month of August; the day promises to be very warm; scarcely does dawn begin to appear on the horizon and already we hear the trumpet calls at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is the agreed-upon signal by which the farmers inform the flower pickers that the flowers are in prime condition to be harvested. This is necessary, for the jasmin flower can be picked only when it is perfectly dry, and if there is any dew one must wait until the sun has dried it. We follow our pickers and soon arrive in the middle of the field, which burden the air with their perfume. The cultivation of jasmin in Grasse goes back about 150 years. During many years that cultivation gave good results only in the fields close to the city, on the last slopes of the hills, sheltered from the wind and exposed to the hottest rays of the sun. When it was attempted to extend the cultivation to the plain it was sure to meet with a complete failure—the plant froze after a short time. Now, either because the seasons are more merciful, or perhaps because the jasmin stock has become gradually acclimatized, the plant is now cultivated everywhere in the vicinity of Grasse, no matter what the exposure. To establish a field of jasmin, it is necessary, to begin with, to dig up the ground to the depth of one meter, removing all stones and roots that are to be found. Then one plants wild jasmin by rows distant from each other 80 centimeters or one meter, and each plant at 10 centimeters (say 4 inches) from the preceding one. The planting takes place in the spring. The ground is so prepared that one may sprinkle it easily and with the least quantity of water, for irrigation is very expensive. In the spring of the following year the wild stock is grafted with grafts of the native flowers, and one may expect to harvest 10 to 15 kilos of flowers per thousand plants the first summer after grafting. About the end of October the jasmin plants are covered with earth to protect them from frost. Indeed, the twigs that are not protected are in the **course of winter** injured by cold. Any such must be cut off in the spring. The harvest begins generally about the end of July and continues until about the middle of October. During this long period of almost three months, the plants blossom every day. The picking takes place every morning, and continues as late in the day as blossoms are abundant. When it has come to an end, one does not see a single flower in the field, but if one returns there at about 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening he is surprised to see the same field entirely white again: it is the new daily blossoming which has just begun.

During a good picking morning a quick woman, or a girl, can gather 4 to 5 kilos of flowers, for which she is paid at the rate of fifty centimes (say 10 cents) a kilo. One kilo represents about 5,000 flowers. One reckons that a thousand jasmin plants in full bearing should yield from 40 to 50 kilos (say 88 to 111 pounds) of flowers. But a field of jasmin does not stay long in full bearing, and from the fourth or the fifth year, sometimes sooner, the rows become thinner, and a field of jasmin does not last on an average more than 15 or 20 years. On one hectare (2½ acres) about one hundred thousand stocks can be planted, and, as the flower is worth on an average 2 fr. 50

a kilo, we obtain a gross yield of ten thousand francs or \$2,000 an hectare. We are astonished at the importance of this yield, but have to subtract first the expenses of the picking, which amount to 2,000 or 2,500 francs. We must also take into account the fact that the soil on which jasmin is produced is worth from 15,000 to 20,000 francs an hectare, and that the cost of the planting of an hectare of jasmin, to be sunk in 15 years, is worth 10,000 francs. To cultivate properly an hectare of jasmin one must count on 600 days of men's and 300 days of women's labor; if we still add the high expenses of manure and the cost of the irrigating water, we shall see that only a small fraction of the 10,000 francs remains in the hands of the peasant or the proprietor. One may allow, however, in a general way that the peasants who cultivate jasmin make a good living.

The proprietor of a field of jasmin is anxious to secure a market for his flowers; for that purpose he offers his products to one of the perfumers in Grasse, who enters into an agreement with him for 6 or 9 years at an agreed-upon price. This is called in the country "faire une convention de fleurs"—to make a "flower agreement." At the present time "flower agreements" are made at the rate of 2 fr. 50 (say 50 cents) a kilo. Others prefer to run the risk and await the market values. They sell then only *the year's crop*, at a price higher or lower, according to the demands of the market and the abundance of the supply. For the last few years the latter plan has had the advantage, for notwithstanding the increase in the number of fields and the very good crops the demand for flowers has been very great. This year, 1906, they were paid as much as 4 fr. 50 (say 90c.) a kilo. In 1899 they were worth only 1 fr. 50, or 30 c., a kilo. The quantity of flowers harvested in a year may be estimated at 700,000 kilos, or say 770 tons, our weight. At the rate of 5,000 flowers per kilo, the total amount represents 3,500,000,000 flowers, which are picked one by one. Such a cultivation can exist only in a country where manual labor is very cheap, and cannot in any case become the object of an extensive cultivation.

(To be continued.)

THE PERFUME CURE.

A Paris physician has started a clinic for fashionable patients in which the treatment is entirely carried on with perfumes. He has discovered that certain perfumes, if constantly used, have a marked effect upon the constitution, and, more than that, they have a strong power over the mental and nervous system. For instance, the continual use of geranium gives audacity and self-confidence, mint gives the user a clear business head, opopanax brings on madness, russia leather encourages indolence, verbena stimulates a sense for the fine arts, and violet predisposes to devotion.

Dr. Francis, of Louisville, advertised "love drops" at half a dollar a bottle. Fish, who took the bait, got a sample of cheap and rank perfume. The postman does not stop at the doctor's office any more.

MODERN VIEWS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF SOAP.

BY DR. J. LEWKOWITSCH.

(Continued from July number.)

At the time when neither caustic alkali nor even the crude soda ashes from sea-coast plants (Alicante, Barilla soda) were known, the soapmaker had already mastered the fact that potash soap can be converted by means of sodium chloride into soda soap and potassium chloride. Having at his disposal no other alkali than the one he obtained by causticising wood ashes, he first prepared soft soaps, which were converted into soda soaps by being repeatedly boiled up with common salt. When "soda ashes" were at his disposal no other alkali than the one he obtained by causticising that the sodium carbonate acted differently from common salt in that it proved incapable of converting potash soap into soda soap in a satisfactory manner, for the behaviour of the carbonates is the reverse of that of the chlorides, the prevailing tendency being towards the formation of potash soap and sodium carbonate, whether potassium carbonate be intermixed with soda soap in proportions equivalent to the basis, or sodium carbonate be intermixed with potash soap. If the old-fashioned soapmaker had had the caustic alkalis at his disposal, as his *confrere* has them nowadays, he would no doubt also have found by experience what has been confirmed by somewhat recent experiments, namely, that the affinities of the caustic alkalis to those fatty acids with which he had to deal would be sensibly the same; and if he had taken equivalent amounts of caustic soda and caustic potash to saponify a given amount of oil or fat, however large the excess of caustic alkalis, he would no doubt have found that the soap formed consisted of approximately equal quantities of soda and potash soaps.

Whilst working with the lyes obtained by causticising Barilla soda, or even the Le Blanc soda of the early decades of the last century, the soapmaker had ample occasion to study the influence of the impurities, such as sodium sulphate, sulphite, etc., and must thus soon have recognised that soap possessed the property of being thrown out of its pasty emulsion by an excess of those salts. No doubt he readily observed that salt lyes containing considerable quantities of sodium sulphate were required in a much larger quantity to "open" the soap than solutions of sodium chloride. Hence we may safely assume that the experience the old-fashioned soapmaker possessed would have enabled him to condemn as unpractical a patented process (published about twenty-five years ago) aiming at the "salting out" of soaps with sodium sulphate instead of common salt.

The most difficult problem in the chain of operations—the "finishing" of the soap—had also been solved successfully in the course of years. Innumerable trials and failures were doubtless necessary before the soapmaker discovered how the soap which had been thrown up by

salt as an insoluble curdy mass had to be "fined down" to the pasty mass, which was to yield, after settling and cooling, the commercial article. Without being acquainted with the laws of chemical equilibrium, he found that in order to obtain a commercial soap he must ultimately (*i. e.*, at the temperature at which the boiling is finished) have in his soap-pan a mechanical mixture of soap-paste practically free from mineral salts and caustic alkali, on the one hand, and an aqueous solution rich in mineral salts, etc., yet poor in dissolved soap, on the other hand. When the whole mass was allowed to cool down, separation into two layers, the "neat soap" and the "nigre," took place. After chemical analysis had enabled us to determine the amount of fatty acids in a soap, it was found that it was not possible to obtain in the pan a soap with a higher proportion of fatty acids than 63 to 64 per cent. The commercial soaps were, therefore, looked upon as a kind of crystalline compound, containing a definite amount of water—"water of crystallisation." Some slender support to this view was lent by the fact that in soaps containing the above-named proportion of fatty acids, a kind of crystallisation ("feather") was noticeable; this crystallisation was considered to be due to the harder stearates and palmitates separating out in a semi-crystalline form from the magma of oleate.

In the course of a long series of experiments which I had carried out on a large scale on many tons of varied fatty materials, with the object of producing a commercial soap having a higher proportion of fatty acids than 63-64 per cent., I had never been able to obtain a soap of the desired higher percentage. Hence I derived as the average composition of soaps made from glycerides of the mean molecular weight 860, the following:—Anhydrous soap, 69 per cent. (fatty anhydrides, 61.80 per cent.; sodium oxide, Na_2O , 7.21 per cent.); water, by difference, 30.99 per cent. All the different commercial soaps I made must, therefore, have contained practically the same amount of water. Hence I adopted the view that this proportion of water might be termed "water of constitution," inasmuch as a (commercial) soap having less water cannot be made in the soap kettle.

This view has recently been attacked as erroneous by Merklen in a very remarkable work, "Etudes sur la Constitution des Savons du Commerce dans ses Rapports avec la Fabrication" (Marseille). The views which Merklen sets forth in this pamphlet deserve careful and repeated study. It is impossible to describe here at length the experiments which the author instituted, but I will briefly indicate the most salient points of his work. His fundamental view, based on the application of the laws of chemical equilibrium and of the phase rule to the present problem, is the following: Commercial soap is not a product

* Chem. Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats and Waxes, p. 1067.

which has a definite composition, but has, on the contrary, an essentially variable composition. The actual composition of a given commercial soap depends (1) on the nature of the fatty acids, (2) on the composition of the "nigre" (in the case of "settled" soaps), and (3) on the temperature at which the boiling is conducted. Another important factor conditioning the ultimate composition would be the pressure, but since soap is always being made at the ordinary pressure, this factor, representing, as it were, a constant, may be left out of consideration.* The finished soap behaves like a colloid. (The view that soap behaves like a colloid has been adopted first by Kraft and Wiglow, Berichte, 1895, 2573. With regard to the objections of Kahlenberg and Schreiner to Kraft's theory and the rejoinder of the latter, see Lewkowitsch, Jahrbuch der Chem., 1899, 352.) Commercial soap should, therefore, be looked upon as an "absorption-product," of which the most characteristic property is its continuous variation. The absorption of water by the colloid soap being a function of (1) the nature and structure of the colloid; (2) of the nature of the solvent; (3) of the nature of the salts and the alkali ("electrolytes"); and (4) of the temperature, the variations in the composition of the commercial soap would be explained by variations in the composition of the factors set out above. Briefly stated, soap should not be looked upon as a compound of sodium salts of fatty acids with which a definite amount of water is combined chemically, but rather as an "absorption-product," the composition of which is a function of the environment in which the sodium salts of the fatty acids happen to be found at the moment of the finishing operation.

Let us briefly consider, in the light of these views, the practical operations involved in the production of a "settled" soap in the soap pan. It should be premised that the process of saponification itself has nothing to do with these views, it being immaterial for our purpose whether the soap paste, obtained in the first operation, be produced from neutral fats and caustic soda or from fatty acids and sodium carbonate. Such difference as does exist does not affect the principle of the present question, but only such minor points as absence or presence of glycerin, difference in the composition of the solvent, &c. (Chevreul foreshadowed the process of manufacturing soap by the union of free fatty acids with alkali—a process which was realised in the early years of the stearine candle manufacture by the production of oleic acid soap.) The soap paste, which may or may not contain an excess of alkali, is treated with common salt. The latter absorbs and withdraws water from the pasty mass, and when a certain concentration of the salt solution is reached the soap is thrown up in a curdy form, poor in water and rich in salt. These curdy soap granules occlude some of the saline solution. The more concentrated the salt solution is, the less water is retained by the soap granules, or "curd," as it is termed in technical parlance. The composition of the "curd" is at this stage a function of the composition of the salt solution, which may contain free caustic alkali, sodium carbonate, and also glycerin, &c., as the case may be. After withdrawing the lye, and preparatory to boiling with the "strengthening" change, water (and a small quantity of

caustic alkali) is added to "close" the soap. The grains of soap absorb water, parting with salt until the salt solution has become so dilute that it dissolves soap, and that finally a homogeneous mass is obtained. The next operation is merely a repetition of the process of graining, with that difference, however, that the salt solution is now made less concentrated than before, with a view to producing a less coarse grain, so as to facilitate the operation of "finishing." (See above.) The mass in the soap-pan represents at this stage a biphasic system, the two component phases of which have been characterised already. The composition of the two phases differs, whilst their constitution is the same; both contain the same substances, only in different proportions; both are colloidal solutions of sodium salts of fatty acids in an alkaline salt solution, the proportions of salts and soap only varying to a considerable extent. (See below.)

On cooling we should, therefore, obtain two layers only, viz., "neat" soap and "nigre." As is well known, very frequently three layers are found, the third layer being a strong salt solution below the nigre. The occurrence of this third layer is readily explained. At the temperature of the finishing operation the nigre is essentially an alkaline salt solution, holding so much soap in solution as corresponds to the then prevailing temperature. If the "nigre" cools, the equilibrium can no longer remain undisturbed, and a portion of the saline solution separates out, leaving the nigre richer in soap than it was at the highest temperature reached during the boiling operation. (If the soap-pan is well protected against loss of heat by radiation it may happen that no salt solution separates.) From the large numbers of experiments published by Merklen in support of his views, one example may be given as typifying the boiling of a tallow soap.

The "neat" soap gave the following numbers:—Water, 36.10 per cent.; fatty anhydrides, 56.77 per cent.; combined alkali as Na_2O , 6.59 per cent.; anhydrous soap, 63.36 per cent.; free alkali, 0.25 per cent.; sodium chloride, 0.29 per cent. For a genuine commercial tallow soap the amount of "anhydrous soap" is rather low. The "nigre" consisted of three layers: (1) The uppermost layer, yielding the following numbers—water, 36.40 per cent.; free alkali, 0.28 per cent.; sodium chloride, 0.29 per cent.; anhydrous soap (by difference), 63.03 per cent., has approximately the same composition as the "neat" soap. (2) The next layer forming the middle portion of the "nigre" gave the following numbers: Water, 53.40 per cent.; free alkali, 0.73 per cent.; sodium chloride, 0.90 per cent.; anhydrous soap (by difference), 44.97 per cent. (3) The lowest layer, forming the well-known greyish spongy mass, furnished the following numbers on analysis: Water, 68.30 per cent.; free alkali, 1.31 per cent.; sodium chloride, 1.85 per cent.; anhydrous soap (by difference), 28.54 per cent.

The "lye" below the "nigre" contained: Sodium carbonate, 0.86 per cent.; sodium hydroxide, 1.87 per cent.; sodium chloride, 3.40 per cent. The composition of the nigre is thus obviously a function of the temperature; the composition changes continually with the fall of the temperature, and the changes are only arrested when the mass solidifies.

(To be continued.)

* Patents have been taken out for the production of soap under pressure, as also in a vacuum.

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

BY ARTHUR B. BUTMAN, SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ITALIAN METHOD OF CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE.

The cultivation of the olive is a very important agricultural industry in Italy. It is estimated that fully 2,000,000 acres of land are at the present time devoted to this purpose, while the annual average yield of oil is 75,000,000 gallons. Italy is the largest olive-oil producing country. Spain ranks second, and France third. The production of Italian olive oil is apportioned to the following localities: Liguria, extending along the coast from the French frontier to Massa Carrara; Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, and the Marches; Tuscany, Umbria, and Latium, Neapolitan provinces on the Adriatic and Mediterranean; Sicily and Sardinia. The largest quantity is produced in the Neapolitan provinces on the island of Sicily, though the quality is much inferior to that of the Tuscan district, which is known as Lucca oil.

GROWTH AND LIFE OF TREES.

The olive tree is of slow growth and long life (estimated from one hundred to one hundred fifty years), and demands a warm climate, either excessive heat or cold being alike injurious. The lowest temperature which may be borne by the tree is 14° F. Better results—I refer to cases where the fruit is grown for its oil, not for pickling—are obtained in a hilly country with a medium soil, neither too moist nor too rich, and at a moderate elevation. In some portions of Italy one notes the olive trees planted in rows widely separated, with the intervening spaces devoted to vines; but those who have intimate knowledge of olive culture assert that the trees should be grown by themselves. This latter method obtains very generally throughout the district of Tuscany, where the finest quality of oil is produced. The olive groves of this district are usually on terraced hillsides, and the greatest care is given to their husbandry. The trees are pruned every second year and enriched every third year. Pruning is done during the months of February and March, and between April and June the groves are in flower. The fruit begins to ripen during the latter part of November, and its harvesting continues from that time on until about the 1st of March—that is, in favorable years, when the crops are large. I am informed that the harvest for 1906-7 in the Tuscany district is very light and will not yield more than one-half the usual returns.

GATHERING THE FRUIT.

The fruit is both picked from the tree by hand and gathered from the ground as it gradually ripens and falls, the former method insuring of course a more rapid harvest, and also doing away with the great danger of unsound fruit, which is one reason for inferior oil. Wind

and rain storms, during which great quantities of olives are thrown to the ground, resulting in bruised and moldy fruit; frosts, and an insect known as the "olive fly" are the principal causes of an unadulterated yet inferior olive oil. Also, if the fruit is unripe, the oil produced will have a greenish tinge and a sharp flavor; if overripe, the color will be very pale and the flavor insipid, often slightly rancid. It is estimated that the yield of oil for the best variety of olives is about 18 per cent. of their given weight, or about 1½ gallons per tree, in a favorable season.

Practically no modern machinery is used in extracting the oil, which is a very simply process, being almost the same as that employed for many centuries past. The more important olive growers have their own mills, to which the smaller growers fetch the fruit for pressing, carrying away their oil. There are no large mills or factories for this purpose in Italy. To avoid bruising the fruit, and thus deteriorating the quality of the oil, the former should be handled as little as possible before it is pressed.

MANUFACTURE OF OIL.

The olives are taken to the mill immediately after being gathered and are pressed within twenty-four hours. The mills, which are worked by water power or oxen, consist of a mill trough of cut stone cemented externally and the millstone, both of which must be non-absorbent lest a rancid flavor be imparted to the oil. About 10 bushels of olives may be pressed at once, the time occupied for this being about one hour. The fruit is crushed entire (both pulp and stones) until reduced to the consistency of paste. This substance is then placed in flat, circular receptacles, a sort of a bag made from rushes tied and placed under the press. Cold water is then poured over the bags to facilitate the flow of oil, which passes into a receiving vessel and is gradually skimmed off the water into a second receptacle, where it is allowed to settle before being transferred to the oil store or terra-cotta jar in which the oil is preserved in the country districts. The oil resulting from the first pressing is known as "virgin oil," and is of course the finest in quality. The second pressing, which must be performed immediately to avoid fermentation, is carried out in practically the same manner, hot water being used for pouring over the paste before pressing. Oil thus extracted, though lacking body, may still be of fair quality. The residue after these two pressings will still contain a certain amount of oil, which is fit, however, only for industrial uses. After all the oil possible has been extracted the residue is formed into cakes and used for fuel with satisfactory results.

The oil, after being extracted, is sold to the merchant, who undertakes the process of filtering, which process, through the courtesy of a Leghorn merchant, I was permitted to observe. Pure olive oil is not refined, as many are led to believe, but filtered. Even the finest quality

(the oil yielded by the first pressing) contains small particles of fruit and a certain amount of water.

PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The process of filtering is as follows:

The oil having first been pumped from the casks in which it is sent by the grower to the merchant into a large receptacle with double bottom through which steam circulates, thus being heated and made fluid (in winter the oil hardens almost to the consistency of butter), is then pumped into a filtering tank, where the actual process of filtering takes place by passing the oil through several layers of carded cotton wool, which removes any impurities or sediment. The oil being now perfectly clear, is pumped from the filters through pipes to the covered storage tanks. These tanks are constructed of cement and lined with slate or hard marble and hold about 10,000 gallons each. Here the oil remains at an equable temperature until wanted for shipment. At time of shipment the oil, having been pumped from the storage tanks to tanks in the shipping room, is drawn off and put into barrels, cans or bottles and packed. Inquiry developed that the oil sent by one Leghorn firm to the United States is contained only in cans and bottles. The barreled oil is sent to England and there bottled or canned.

SUPERIORITY OF THE FIRST PRESSING.

This process appears to be and is very simple, but extreme care must be taken in its execution, as olive oil is easily tainted, being susceptible to any odor. Absolute cleanliness of all appliances is a necessity. The firm alluded to asserts that there is absolutely no such thing as pure olive oil being obtained by a refining process; that pure oil of the finest quality may only be obtained, as previously stated, by the first pressing of the fruit; that such fruit must be ripe, sound, and free from the effects of frost or the ravages of the olive fly, and, lastly, that all presses and filtering utensils must be absolutely clean. While it is a fact that an inferior grade of olive oil may, by being treated with chemicals, lose some of its objectionable odor and flavor, it is nevertheless but inferior oil, though labeled as "refined." The natural and "fine" product owes and obtains its agreeable flavor to and from the sound, ripe fruit from which it is produced. An olive oil of inferior quality will rapidly deteriorate if kept for any length of time. No olive oils improve with age, though the fine quality of oil will, it is claimed, retain its freshness and good flavor for two years. Bottled oil is naturally much more certain to retain its good qualities through course of time than that exported in cans and casks.

QUESTION OF ADULTERATION.

Realizing the importance of the question of adulteration, I have carefully employed every means possible in various Italian cities from which the oil is shipped and districts in which manufactured to investigate the matter. Large opportunity for adulteration is certainly offered to unscrupulous persons, owing to the numerous cheap vegetable oils which may be employed for the purpose. That adulteration and misbranding are carried on is generally admitted, but it is always the "other fellow" who en-

gages in the practice. However, some points may be safely noted. Olive oil of the best quality is too delicate to permit of adulteration, it being asserted that the addition of even 1 per cent. of cotton or other seed oil may be detected. Cotton oil is in more general use in this country for the purposes of adulteration than any other, though when that product is high in price sesame oil is substituted. This latter is also used in its natural state as a substitute for olive oil by the peasantry of some provinces.

An inferior grade of olive oil, which is more or less fetid, is, it is stated, the sort of oil which is adulterated, and, despite the customs duty of \$1.60 per 220 pounds which is imposed on foreign oils entering Italy, a fair margin of profit may be made on the adulterated product.

Again, in the port of Leghorn there is a section known as the "Punto Franco," which is outside the customs limits. Here goods may be relabeled, packed, or adulterated and exported, no duties being imposed.

An importer of cotton-seed oil at Genoa asserts that a large quantity of cotton oil imported from the United States is exported to South America both in its natural state and after being mixed with olive oil and labeled as pure olive oil. All reputable olive-oil merchants, however, are anxious that the practice of adulteration and misbranding be suppressed, as they claim it is a great detriment to the interests of the trade. The fine quality of olive oil is thin—that is, medium—not thick or sluggish, and without the slightest trace of disagreeable flavor or odor.

EXTRACTING OLIVE OIL.

NEW SPANISH METHOD WHICH ABANDONS HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Concerning a method invented by the Marquis of Acapulco for extracting olive oil, Consul Louis J. Rosenberg translates the following from a Spanish newspaper of Seville:

By this invention mills, presses and all other apparatus generally used are eliminated. It consists in reducing the olive to a pulp and then extracting the oil by means of a vacuum. To do this the olives are put into a pulping machine of iron, shaped like a cylinder placed horizontally. In the inside is an axle with blades which reduces the olives to a pulp, leaving the stones entirely bare. At the bottom of this device is a thick wire screen upon which rest the olives, and when these have been entirely reduced to pulp, and without interrupting the movements of the blades, a suction pump is made to work, creating an incomplete vacuum under the wire screen. Then by the effect of the atmospheric pressure the oil of first grade begins to flow, which may reach 40 per cent. of the total oil contained in the mass, by adding to the pulp every now and then water at ordinary temperature. If after such conditions no more oil of first grade flows, then hot water or steam is poured into the pulping machine. In this way oil of second and third grade may be had.

As to the production obtained by this method we may state the results given in one trial, in which with one apparatus of small dimensions and in less than six hours 103 kilograms of olives, in bad state, according to analysis, gave an oleaginous richness of 33 per cent., only 23 kilograms being left in the meat of the olive, while with the

strongest hydraulic presses the residue pulp has from 6 to 7 per cent. of oil.

The agronomic engineer, Diego Pequeño, professor of agriculture at the College of la Moncloa, Madrid, explains the excellent results obtained by this method, considering that the meat of the olive is made of two parts, one solid and the other liquid. In the solid part of channels and interstices diminish progressively, inasmuch as the particles unite themselves, due to the compression, and the whole mass offers greater resistance the more it is compressed and the channels become smaller to the outlet of the liquid. As to the liquid part, when undergoing the compression the effect must necessarily communicate itself to all the liquids contained in the fleshy substance and are obliged to seek the periphery of the charge and central tube of the press with great slowness, increasing proportionately with the compression of the paste formed, and with it the passive resistance which the liquids must overcome, until a moment comes when the strongest pressure will be powerless to make the last part of oil flow. In the Acapulco system the mass retains its initial porosity, due to the continuous slow movement of the blades of the machine, thus allowing the oil to flow with liberty from the canals wherein it is contained, hardly having to overcome any resistance.

A company formed to exploit the Spanish patent will operate several factories this season in various regions so that the olive growers may appreciate its advantages, and will establish various types of factories suitable for all productions.

FROM THE WYOMING COMMISSIONERS.

Under date of July 1st, the Dairy, Food and Oil Commission of Wyoming issues a report which contains some interesting details as to goods passed or rejected as not conforming with the law of that State. We print the section dealing with

EXTRACTS.

737—Club House Extract of Vanilla, collected Jan. 21, 1907, from Kimrey & Nagle, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. PASSED.

738—Club House Extract of Lemon, collected Jan. 21, 1907, from Kimrey & Nagle, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Franklin, MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, Ill. PASSED.

749—McIlhenny's Pure Conc. Lemon Extract, collected Jan. 24, 1907, from Ohenstein Bros., Cheyenne, Wyo.; E. McIlhenny's Co., New Iberia, La. Alcohol, 88 per cent. vol.; lemon oil by wt., 10 per cent. Artificially colored. ILLEGAL.

750—McIlhenny's Pure Extract of Vanilla, collected May 24, 1907, from Ohenstein Bros., Cheyenne, Wyo.; E. McIlhenny's Co., New Iberia, La. PASSED.

779—National Lemon Extract, collected April 29, 1907, from H. M. Rich, Evanston, agent for National Tea Importing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; National Tea Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. PASSED.

780—National Vanilla Extract, collected April 29, 1907, from H. M. Rich, Evanston, Wyo., agent for National Tea Importing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; National Tea Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. PASSED.

781—National Strawberry Extract, collected April 29, 1907, from H. M. Rich, Evanston, Wyo., agent for National Tea Importing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; National Tea Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. PASSED.

782—National Pineapple Extract, collected April 29, 1907, from H. M. Rich, Evanston, Wyo., agent for National Tea Importing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; National Tea Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. Artificial flavor. Coal-tar dye present. ILLEGAL.

787—Midland Strawberry Extract, received March 21, 1907, from D. Miller & Son, Wheatland, Wyo., collected from Midland Grocery Co., Denver, Colo.; Midland Grocery Co., Denver, Colo. An artificial extract. Contains coal-tar dye. ILLEGAL.

796—Kamo Vanilla Extract, collected May 6, 1907, from Cambria Trading Co., Cambria, Wyo.; Paxton & Gallagher Co., Omaha, Neb. PASSED.

797—Kamo Lemon Extract, collected May 6, 1907, from Cambria Trading Co., Cambria, Wyo.; Paxton & Gallagher Co., Omaha, Neb. PASSED.

807—Forest City Lemon Extract, collected May 7, 1907, from C. C. Chabo, Gillette, Wyo.; Allen Bros., Omaha, Neb. PASSED.

810—Van Duzer's Lemon Extract, collected May 7, 1907, from James T. Morgan, Gillette, Wyo.; Van Duzer Extract Co., New York. PASSED.

811—Van Duzer's Vanilla Extract, collected May 7, 1907, from James T. Morgan, Gillette, Wyo.; Van Duzer Extract Co., New York. Contains coumarin. ILLEGAL.

835—Standard Lemon Extract, collected May 11, 1907, from Dietz Trading Co., Dietz, Wyo.; Gillett's Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill. Alcohol, 58.05 per cent.; lemon oil, 1.39 per cent. Low in lemon oil. ILLEGAL.

836—Standard Vanilla Extract, collected May 11, 1907, from Dietz Trading Co., Dietz, Wyo.; Gillett's Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill. PASSED.

858—Lau Extract Lemon Flavor, collected May 14, 1907, from Shoshone Supply Co., Garland, Wyo.; H. P. Lau Co., Lincoln, Neb. Lemon oil, none; coal-tar dye present; an artificial flavor. ILLEGAL.

859—Lau Extract Vanilla Flavor, collected May 14, 1907, from Shoshone Supply Co., Garland, Wyo.; H. P. Lau Co., Lincoln, Neb. Labeled to contain vanillin, coumarin and artificial color. ILLEGALLY LABELED.

862—Gillett's Double Raspberry Extract, collected May 14, 1907, from The Newton Co., Cody, Wyo.; E. W. Gillett, Chicago, Ill. An artificial flavor. Contains coal-tar dye. ILLEGAL.

884—Red Seal Extract of Lemon, collected May 17, 1907, from W. S. Meyers, Burlington, Wyo.; A. E. Erickson Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo. Lemon oil, 0.65 per cent. Low in lemon oil. ILLEGAL.

895—Red Seal Extract of Vanilla, collected May 18, 1907, from Josiah Cook, Basin, Wyo.; A. E. Erickson Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo. Coumarin present. Not a straight vanilla. ILLEGAL.

898—Opt Vanilla Extract, collected May 18, 1907, from Frank Steck, Basin, Wyo.; C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo. PASSED.

899—Opt Lemon Extract, received May 18, 1907, from Frank Steck, Basin, Wyo.; C. A. Murdock Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo. PASSED.

901—N. B. and C. Compound Lemon Flavoring, collected May 18, 1907, from A. M. Hicks, Worland, Wyo.; Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn. Lemon oil, 2.63 per cent. ILLEGAL.

902—N. B. and C. Compound Vanilla Flavoring, collected May 18, 1907, from A. M. Hicks, Worland, Wyo.; Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn. Labeled to contain vanillin and coumarin. ILLEGALLY LABELED.

939—Midland's Pure Vanilla Extract, purchased May 23, 1907, by C. C. Wainwright, Fossil, Wyo.; Midland Grocery Co., retailer and manufacturer. Coumarin present. Not a straight vanilla. ILLEGAL.

940—Midland's Pure Lemon Extract, purchased May 23, 1907, by C. C. Wainwright, Fossil, Wyo.; Midland Grocery Co., retailer and manufacturer. Alcohol, 77.38 per cent.; lemon oil, 5.31 per cent. PASSED.

944—Triple Vanilla, collected May 25, 1907, from C. B. Gunnell, Evanston, Wyo.; Union Manufacturing and Packing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. PASSED.

945—Triple Lemon, collected May 25, 1907, from C. B. Gunnell, Evanston, Wyo.; Union Manufacturing and Packing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. PASSED.

THE LAW INTERPRETED.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, by Arthur P. Greeley (John Byrne & Co., Washington, D. C.). In this comprehensive volume Mr. Greeley has presented all of the laws passed by the Federal authorities, together with the Food Inspection Decisions, and a commentary on these laws from the legal point of view. The volume cannot fail to be very useful to all interested in these laws, for the enforcement of the act and all of its sequent regulations is only now beginning.

It may save many manufacturers from consulting an attorney if they have this volume at hand and study its matter as applied to the goods manufactured by them.

When it is remembered that the Law, Regulations and F. I. D.'s cover more than a hundred and fifty pages the necessity for a handbook of this kind is easily recognized. The author's comments are clear and untechnical, so that the ordinary man can easily follow his arguments and comprehend the bearing of each and every regulation.

We shall be pleased to send copies of this work to our readers upon receipt of the publisher's price (\$1.50).

The veto of the N. Y. State Pure Food Law by Governor Hughes will be acclaimed by many on various grounds. It certainly went to the extreme in giving so much power to the State Board of Agriculture, and for that reason, if for no other, deserved its fate. The result is that the old law is in full force, and will probably be enforced, if reports of arrests in various sections prove true. At the next session of the legislature, if the matter is brought up again, it should be presented in better shape. We have referred to the defects of this attempted legislation in the account of the Extract Associations' meeting in our issue of June, 1907.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 76.

This important decision was issued July 13, 1907, and, being concerned with dyes, chemicals and preservatives in foods, will interest many of our readers. We print here-with a few of the most important paragraphs.

"No prosecutions will be based on the manufacture, sale or transportation of foods and food products manufactured or packed during the season of 1907 which contain sodium benzoate in quantities not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent., or benzoic acid equivalent thereto, provided sodium benzoate or benzoic acid has hitherto been generally used in such foods and food products. * * *

"The label of each package of foods containing sodium benzoate or benzoic acid shall bear a statement that the food is preserved with sodium benzoate or benzoic acid, as the case may be, and the label must not bear a serial number assigned to any guaranty filed with the Department of Agriculture nor any statement that the article is guaranteed to conform to the Food and Drugs Act."

"The use of any dye, harmless or otherwise, to color or stain a food in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed is specifically prohibited by law. The use in food for any purpose of any mineral dye or any coal-tar dye, except those coal-tar dyes hereinafter listed, will be grounds for prosecution. Pending further investigations now under way and the announcement thereof, the coal-tar dyes hereinafter named, made specifically for use in foods, and which bear a guaranty from the manufacturer that they are free from subsidiary products and represent the actual substance, the name of which they bear, may be used in foods. In every case a certificate that the dye in question has been tested by competent experts and found to be free from harmful constituents must be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by him."

"The following coal-tar dyes, which may be used in this manner, are given numbers, the numbers preceding the names referring to the number of the dye in question as listed in A. G. Green's edition of the Schultz-Julius Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters, published in 1904.

The list is as follows:

Red shades:

- 107 Amaranth.
- 56 Ponceau, 3 R.
- 517 Erythrosin.

Orange shade:

- 85 Orange, I.

Yellow shade:

- 4 Naphthol yellow, S.

Green shade:

- 435 Light green, S. F., yellowish.

Blue shade:

- 692 Indigo disulfoacid."

"Each of these colors shall be free from any coloring matter other than the one specified and shall not contain any contamination due to imperfect or incomplete manufacture."

The tide has turned and homeward the weary European travelers wend their way, laden with a mass of information—and some new stock.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF PERFUME.

BY JAMES E. DAVIS.

(Concluded.)

While in ancient times the Orient and Central Asia were practically the sole sources of the spices and aromatics, to-day the centers of production are more numerous, although the East still supplies certain needful products, such as balsams, odoriferous woods, dried plants and leaves, etc. France, as early as the eighteenth century, was already making and supplying on a large scale a great many essential oils, such as rosemary, thyme, lavender, neroli, etc.; and Bulgaria was making and supplying otto of rose. To-day all parts of the world contribute more or less, according to the nature of their soil and climate. Commerce by caravan, which was carried on for thousands of years by means of "the ship of the desert," along the traditional routes of travel, has been gradually superseded by marine traffic, and by "the iron horse."

The most extensive and remarkable development in the culture of flowers and production of essential oils and other raw materials, has taken place practically within a century on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. The bergamot and lemon of Sicily, the orris of Florence, and the rose geranium of Algeria, are products universally appreciated; but it is principally in the South of France, in the Alps-Maritimes in the Riviera between Grasse, Cannes and Nice, that the floral cultures have been brought to their greatest development. Grasse, in particular, by its geographical situation, sheltered from the north winds, by its abundant springs, and by the evenness of the climate, may be regarded to-day as the real center of the production of perfumes. The rose, orange-flower, jasmin, tuberose, cassie, violet, jonquil, reseda, etc., grow there in an almost tropical profusion, and obtain an odoriferous excellence practically unparalleled.

Owing to the extension of the perfume trade and industry the business of perfumery has necessarily been divided into two departments or branches, one concerned with the production and marketing of the basic or raw materials, the other with the preparation and vending of the finished products for consumption. In this latter department also, France has achieved eminent success, and her products are justly esteemed in all the markets of the civilized world. Nevertheless, American perfumers have been steadily forging to the front for a decade or two, and at the present moment are successfully in competition with the ablest of their foreign rivals, with the probabilities strongly in favor of surpassing the oldest and best of them in the not far distant future.

CHIEF CHEMIST WILEY THE HEAD.

The appointment by Secretary Wilson of a board of three to administer the National Pure Food and Drugs

Law of June 30, 1906, is the logical outcome of the necessities of a situation which threw upon the Secretary a vast amount of labor which it was impossible for him to perform without neglecting many other duties of equal importance. The board is a workable one, being composed of two chemists of high character and varied attainments, with an accomplished lawyer as the third member.

Dr. Wiley, as head of the board, was the obvious man. Attempts have been made to criticise his selection and, in fact, for a long time he has been the object of attack from opponents of pure drugs and food. The doctor has been a valiant and untiring advocate of pure food legislation, thereby incurring the enmity of manufacturers of adulterated goods. A costly lobby has been employed at Washington, first, to defeat pure food legislation and, since its enactment, to prevent or modify its enforcement. Angered by their failure to stem the tide of popular sentiment, these lobbyists have abused Dr. Wiley personally and professionally and have even sought to have him removed from his position as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture. Their efforts have failed, thanks to the discernment of the Secretary of Agriculture and the President.

Dr. Wiley's selection as head of the new pure food and drug board is a vindication of his worth as a conscientious public official and an earnest that the Government will put up with no nonsense on the part of the adulterators of food and drugs.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

An exhibition of nasal intelligence which seemed wonderful to the jurors and audience in Judge Murphy's court, Detroit, Mich., was given by two perfume experts during the hearing in the case of John Ward, who is suing C. R. Cook, doing business as the Elysian Manufacturing Co., which is in progress. Ward claims that he paid \$1,000 to become the agent of Cook, and that he was to sell \$500 worth of perfumes a month. He says that he found that the perfumes were no good. Experts Charles Almandinger and Joseph Tankard, appearing for the plaintiff, by simply sniffing the perfume, were able to name the chemicals and ingredients composing the perfume and the purity and strength of the stuff. They said that Cook's perfumes were not of the best quality, and that the ingredients composing them were not of the best quality.

Judge Murphy announced that he would admit testimony in similar collateral cases now pending against Cook into the present case, and this morning H. O. Nichols, who has a suit pending, took the stand and told a story almost identical with Ward's.

IN THE TRADE.

A convenient adhesive, especially in summer time, when pastes are liable to sour and spoil, is the **CONDENSED PASTE POWDER**, manufactured by the Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William Street, New York. Some boiling water or steam makes it ready for use in a minute. It sticks, works smoothly and does not spoil the locks of the label. It is cheaper, reaches further and takes less room to keep in stock than common flour paste.

Messrs. John Blocki & Son, Chicago, have removed to their new building, Nos. 1 to 11 East Thirteenth Street, corner Indiana Avenue, where they are better equipped than ever for their constantly increasing business.

Our congratulations are extended to the C. F. Sauer Company for the honors achieved, according to the Richmond, Va., *News-Leader*:

"C. F. Sauer, of the C. F. Sauer Company, this morning received a letter and certificate from M. Brecki, commissioner-general of the international exposition being held in Brussels, Belgium, announcing that his company had been awarded the highest possible honors for all flavoring extracts. The award was made by a special jury. The prizes are a certificate of merit and purity, gold medal and cross of honor, the latter being the highest award offered to any exhibitor.

"Mr. Sauer showed a letter, which came to him in the same mail, from D. W. Sims, formerly of Richmond, who is traveling as a representative of Pine Street Baptist Church, with the International Sunday School Board. The letter came from the Hotel De France, Jerusalem. After saying that ice cream was unknown in Egypt and the country roundabout the Mediterranean, except rarely and then of the poorest quality, he was much surprised to get some excellent vanilla cream for dinner in this hotel. Mr. Sims said that the party of American tourists, of which he was a member, was delighted with the cream and inquired how it was made. The proprietors said that it was made from extract made by the C. F. Sauer Company, in Richmond, Va. This statement, backed by proof of several extract bottles bearing the name and trade-mark of the Richmond company, 10,000 miles from home, made all members of the party sit up and take notice."

Commissioner Capers, of the Bureau of Internal Revenues, Washington, has sounded an alarm, telling the dangers of soda water, orangeade, lime phosphate, and like drinks.

He has found that many of them sold in Washington and in other cities contain an excess of alcohol. Sometimes the percentage of alcohol is 4 per cent., which is greater than in most beer.

The alcohol is being used to a greater amount than the law allows in preserving sirups, preserved fruits, and prepared liquids.

Commissioner Capers is considering rules covering use

of extracts, essences, sirups, and preserved fruits containing alcohol. He expects to enlighten the public by a report showing the dangers in these substances.

The York (Pa.) Soap Company is the latest enterprise for the city. The promoters have as yet no permanent location, but they are engaged in calling at homes and hotels, for the purpose of buying up fats and greases for soap making. They remove the fat, make soap of it and charge the owners of the fat three cents per pound for the soap.

The name of the company that has located a plant for the manufacture of oil of pennyroyal at the Four Corners in the old Third District, Nashville, Tenn., is the American Vinegar & Extract Company, and is capitalized at \$50,000. There are three Nashville men interested in the enterprise —R. H. Dudley, Eugene Shannon and John Pitt. They have built a distillery just above Una and are engaged in converting weeds into the commercial article known as oil of pennyroyal.

Posters have been placed along the country roads, and an abundant supply of the pennyroyal is daily brought in by the farmers and residents of the surrounding country. It takes a ton of the weeds to make sixteen pounds of the oil, which is sold for \$4 per pound in the market.

The company also started out with the intention of making two other products, cedar oil and oil of sassafras, but the scarcity of the sassafras in that locality and the cost of the cedar has made it impracticable for the present to continue the manufacture of these. However, it is the intention of the company to import a sufficient supply of the sassafras and again take up the making of this oil.

The La Union soap factory at Torreon, Mexico, which suffered a fire loss a few months ago, has now installed all new machinery and the plant is being operated to its full capacity. The entire hulling department was destroyed by the fire and had to be rebuilt.

Attorney Richard G. Miller, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., acting for the Attorney-General's office, has brought actions against several well-known meat, grocery and drug dealers for violating the pure food laws. The cases will soon come to trial.

For several weeks inspectors from the State Department, which has charge of the pure food law observance, have been making visits in town and taking samples of meat, canned goods, extracts and drugs. Papers in other actions are expected to be served soon.

Cincinnati is to have another large manufacturing plant, located in the western section of the city. It will cost about \$60,000.

The Cincinnati Soap Company, at present in the West End, increased its capital to \$150,000 and will erect an immense plant for the manufacture of soap.

The building will be one of the largest factories in Cincinnati.

The officers of the company are now considering the size, location and construction of the building, and hope within a few days to submit their ideas to a local architect.

CIRCULARS TO HAND.

A most interesting statement of the latest crop of Otto of Roses in Bulgaria comes to us from Ch. Christoff, Kazanlik, represented here by Innis, Speiden & Co. They sum up the production of the different cantons as follows:

	KILOS.
Canton of Kazanlik.....	874
" " Nova-Zagora	85
" " Stara-Zagora	115
" " Tchirpan	190
" " Philippopoli	319
" " Pechtera	64
" " Panagurichté	7
" " Farlovo	859
Total.....	2,513

The new circular from W. Mallmann, Roermond, Holland, the well-known manufacturers of "Synthetics," will prove of considerable interest to the trade. Not only are the staples all listed at fair prices, but there are some novelties which should interest more than a few.

The latest circular of Jeancard Fils & Co., Cannes, France, contains some interesting photographs of the new buildings at La Bocca. They are not only impressive in size, but the plan of arrangement of the different structures, as detailed, is a model in up-to-date design for economy of production and handling.

The bright booklet of the Lederle Laboratories is most suggestive as showing the splendid equipment of that concern for analysis of every possible material. They are ready to analyze foods, drugs, etc., and examine soaps and all other products.

The little booklet on Potash, Soap and Wool, issued by Innis, Speiden & Co., is filled with information. This is No. 1, devoted especially to Caustic Potash, of which a succinct history is given.

THE GOLDEN GATE SOAP COMPANY, of Brooklyn, has been chartered by the State Department, to deal in toilet articles, etc., with a capital of \$1,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The directors for the first year are William Schmalzbach, Isidore Flanzer and Frank Schweber, of Brooklyn.

LAKE SOAP & REMEDY COMPANY, of Seattle, Wash., \$50,000; K. G. Squire, W. L. Ferard.

THE ST. BERNARD RAILROAD COMPANY, of St. Bernard, Hamilton County, Ohio, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Frank Ives, George B. Wilson, Frank Van Slyck, Archibald Campbell and Joseph Willey. They propose to build a steam railroad connecting the intersection of the Murray road with the Big Four Railroad and to the oil refinery of the Globe Soap Company in St. Bernard.

ON THE SCENT.

Mr. F. E. Toennies, Vice-President of Heine & Co., sailed for Europe by the *Zeeland* July 29th, to visit Leipzig, Riesa and Grasse. He is expected here again about the middle of September.

Dr. Giuseppe Bosurgi, the eminent chemist, Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Messina, Italy, arrived in New York August 23d on the S.S. *Deutschland*. This is Dr. Bosurgi's first visit to America. We trust it will be a pleasant one.

Mr. George Lueders, who has been abroad for a few weeks, has just returned. He brings back with him a store of information as to conditions in Europe, as well as the refreshing recollections of his trip.

It is reported that quite a number of artificial violet products are being offered, but purchasers should be on their guard. Even though of full strength, some of these are very imperfectly purified, and are apt to spoil more than one composition. In so powerful a product it is well to be satisfied with none save the best that is purchased from reliable manufacturers.

Mr. Edward Eggers, the well-known perfumer, flavoring specialist, expert distiller and manufacturer of household products, who for a number of years conducted the laboratory part with the Heffron Tanner Co., of Syracuse, has connected himself with Mr. E. McIlhenny's Son, of New Iberia, Louisiana. Mr. Eggers will have complete charge of the manufacturing plants there and add such lines as soaps, perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc., to the list of manufactured goods.

Mr. P. R. Dreyer, who has returned lately, reports considerable activity on the other side and good prospects for the coming season. He noted on the steamer that some Americans had purchased French Perfumery in Paris, paying more for it than they could buy it for in the United States. Mr. Dreyer blames some American manufacturers for continuing to handle French goods, and imitating them. He is of the opinion that American Perfumers can make goods just as fine or finer, at better prices. He stands for American goods, sold as such.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has announced the following appointments to the position of food and drug inspectors under the Federal Pure Food Law: Arthur Stengel, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Perry, John C. Haley and Charles A. Meserve, Illinois; Daniel M. Walsh, Vermont; James A. Beer, Ohio; James C. Duff, Harry H. Wagner, Arthur B. Woolsey and Walter C. Miller, New York; George H. Adams, Massachusetts; Barclay C. Winslow, Kansas; A. Brown and John H. Garber, Iowa, and Howard W. Parker, District of Columbia. In all 30 inspectors are to be appointed, for which positions there are 1,400 applicants.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARK, ETC.



NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

862,857.—Hermann Vieth, Ludwigshafen, Germany, assignor to Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, Germany.—SANTALOL CARBONATE.

1. The process herein described of producing insipid neutral carbonic acid esters of santalol, which consists in

heating sandalwood oil with neutral carbonic acid esters, and then washing the product with diluted alcohol for removing the unconverted carbonic acid esters and santalol.

2. As a new article of manufacture, insipid neutral carbonic acid esters of santalol, obtained by reacting sandalwood oil with neutral carbonic acid esters, forming a thick yellowish oil of a specific gravity of about 1.0582 which, when heated with an alcoholic solution of caustic soda, is split into santalol and sodium carbonate, and dissolving in alcohol, ether and chloroform in the cold, its solubility in alcohol decreasing with the dilution of the same.

852,858.—Hermann Vieth, Ludwigshafen, Germany, assignor to Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, Germany.—INSIPID SANDALWOOD OIL PREPARATIONS.

1. The process herein described of producing insipid sandalwood oil preparations, which consists in treating sandalwood oil with the neutral acid esters of monobasic aromatic acids.

2. As an article of manufacture insipid sandalwood oil preparations, obtained by treating sandalwood oil with the neutral acid esters of monobasic aromatic acids which form thick yellowish oils of a specific gravity above one, and which are split, when heated with an alcoholic solution of caustic soda lye, into santalol and the corresponding acids employed.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

Emory T. Booth, New York, assignor to A. A. Valentine & Co., New York.—BOTTLE.

LABELS REGISTERED.

13,689.—Heinrich Mack, Ulm, Germany.—Title: "Mira." (For perfumery.)
 13,690.—The H. S. Chemical Co., Westville, Ind.—Title: "Hirsutol." (For a hair tonic.)
 13,729.—Nelson D. Haskell, Buffalo, N. Y.—Title: "Imperial Derma-Food." (For massage cream.)
 13,730.—Christian Ostergren, Waverley, Mass.—Title: "Strax." (For an antiseptic.)
 13,745.—Helen and Delia Kerns, New York.—Title: "Helen's Famous Lotion." (For hair lotion.)
 13,746.—Sunal Hair Tonic Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.—Title: "Sunal, Hair Restorer and Invigorator."
 13,747.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Title: "Teddy Bear." (For soap.)

PRINTS REGISTERED.

2,081.—The St. Lukes Remedy Co., New York.—Title: "Haireka." (For a hair tonic.)

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

9,858.—Grand Union Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Flavoring Extracts.
 10,905.—The Southern Oil Co., Jersey City, N. J.—Laundry Soap.
 11,124.—Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.—Detergents.
 13,720.—Dietrich Rumsfeld, Kansas City, Mo.—Bar Soap.
 15,051.—Vereinigte Chemische Werke Aktiengesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany.—Cold Cream and Pomade.
 15,526.—Gerhard Mennen Chem. Co., Newark, N. J.—Toilet Powder.
 17,051.—Estate of William Henry Hall, New York (Hall & Ruckel).—Dentifrice in Liquid, Powder, Paste and Soap Form.
 19,028.—Hana Zono Co., Chicago.—Toilet Powders, Toilet Waters and Perfumes.
 20,105.—Societe Guerlain, Paris, France.—Perfumery and Face Tints.
 20,106.—Societe Guerlain, Paris, France.—Perfumery.
 25,930.—Edmund Horsman, Devils Lake, N. Dak.—Hair Tonic.
 26,063.—Alart & McGuire, New York.—Olive Oil.
 25,055.—Alart & McGuire, New York.—Olive Oil.
 27,271.—Chas. W. Nicholas, Boone, Iowa.—Detergent Cleaning Compound.
 27,285.—Ezra W. Holden, New Orleans, La.—Soaps.
 27,531.—Howard U. Maxwell, Cleveland, Ohio.—Toilet Preparations.
 28,022.—The M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Soap.
 28,054.—W. F. Severa Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Foot Powder.
 28,136.—The Mexican Medicine Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal.—Soaps. (The upper rectangular panel being printed in green and the lower rectangular panel being printed in red.)
 28,152.—The Ideal Mfg. Co., Ltd., Albany, N. Y.—Nail Polish.
 28,241.—Rollo W. Browne, Washington, D. C.—Barbers' Antiseptics.
 28,258.—Joseph P. Ward, Fort Worth, Tex.—A Pomade.
 28,288.—Herman Kienzler Co., New York.—Olive Oil.
 28,393.—Alexander Cristadoro, New York.—Hair Tonic.
 28,466.—Goodrich & Siqueland, St. Paul, Minn.—Dental Tooth Paste.
 28,427.—Frederick Loeser & Co., New York.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Perfumery Extracts.
 28,567.—William Joseph Pechin, Philadelphia, Pa.—Toilet Cream.
 28,618.—John Liscomb Grossmith, London, Eng.—Perfumes.
 28,621.—Fitzhugh L. Kea, Adrian, Ga.—Hair Tonic.
 28,731.—The Zozoene Mfg. Co., Tampa, Fla.—A Fluid Detergent.

CAN IT BE?

At a late meeting of the National Society for Horticulture of France a most interesting paper was presented by M. Etienne Pétréano. Some of the newer ideas brought forward were discussed with great interest.

The monopoly in making raw materials for perfumery purposes, enjoyed so long by the districts along the Mediterranean coast, is threatened by three causes, he claimed: 1. The possibility of establishing factories for the extraction of perfume hundreds of miles from the spot where the flowers are grown. 2. The discovery of new methods of extraction, with resulting products different from any now known in the Midi or elsewhere. 3. The introduction into the factories of the Midi of synthetic products.

M. Pétréano exhibited samples of extracted oils made from fruits and flowers at his factory on the Seine, claiming that they were an improvement upon those manufactured by other processes on the ground. He asserted that he had made an Oil of Rose finer than any before made, by which he hoped to regain some of that patronage now going to Bulgaria for Otto. He pointed to the large consumption, a single Paris house taking many kilos per annum.

He also exhibited Oil of Jasmin, of wonderful strength and the typical odor of the fresh flower, as he claimed. He showed Oils of Violet, Cassie, and Orange-flowers, different from those known to the trade. He showed new Oils of Mignonette, Lilac and Lavender, all extracted from flowers that had been shipped by rail. He claimed that in the factories on the ground 90% of the perfume was left in the hastily treated flowers and thrown away. He claims that in his own process, taking eight or ten days, he extracts a far larger percentage, and that by his method of preservation a small factory can be kept running almost constantly instead of requiring a large factory, working only three months a year.

The speaker claimed that his purpose was to prove to the growers that many of the flowers thrown away might be shipped and sold to advantage.

He claimed, further, that no matter what the development of chemistry it would never be able to reproduce the natural odor of the flower. "Nature makes perfect perfumes; science makes products which exist more or less in the flower, or new odors. * * * Ionone is not Violet perfume any more than Artificial Musk is the same as Natural Musk. The synthetic product lacks that perfect and harmonious whole which nature gives to her own oils and extracts. It has been claimed, for instance, that Methyl Anthranilate was actually one of the constituents of Oil of Orange Flowers, but not a trace of it can be found by scientific analysis. It is like it but not of it. It is unfortunate that many of the manufacturers of natural raw materials are led to mix these synthetics with their oils, to re-enforce them. Some are making 2, 3 or 5 kilos of oil out of one kilo of the natural oil, combined with artificial products. This falsification should stop. The name of the flower should not be applied to anything except the oil of that flower—the imitation should be so branded."

AUGUST MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

As is usually the case at this time of year, the market is more or less unsettled because of the uncertainty as to new crops. It seems clear, however, that, so far as the Messina Oils are concerned, matters will not be bettered any. All reports agree that Oil Bergamot is a poor crop, and as a consequence the prices are constantly rising, even for old crop. Speculation is rife, and the consumer will have to pay well for Oils Lemon and Orange as well. The remainder of stock in Messina is reported to be very limited, and latest reports indicate some injury to new crop Oil Lemon. The weather has been unseasonable and variable, and the high winds have damaged the trees. The unusually cold weather of the spring has affected the orange crop, and while the yield from the fruits may be good the number of fruits is limited. There is therefore hardly a ray of hope over the sunny skies of Italy for Essential Oils coming thence.

The conflicting reports regarding Oil Lavender seem to indicate that there will be a somewhat larger crop than last year, though not so large as was at first expected.

There is no amelioration of the Otto of Rose condition, so it is certain that prices will range high for good oil, and that the best will not always be easily obtained.

BEANS.

Although the demand for beans has not been heavy, as is the rule at this time of year, it has been steady, and of considerable volume. Prices have kept up to the highest point, and the prospect is that there will be no recession.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Gingergrass	\$1.25	Spruce.....	\$0.80
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Hemlock.....	.90	Tansy.....	4.00
" Artificial.....	.75	Juniper Berries, twice rect.	1.30-1.75	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Sweet, True.....	63-72	Kananga, Java	4.00	" white, French.....	1.25
" Peach-kernel.....	.33	Lavender, English.....	7.00	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
Amber, Crude.....	.14	" Cultivated.....	3.50	" Indian.....	42.00
" Rectified.....	.29	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	3.25	Wintergreen, artificial.....	.40
Anise.....	1.35	Lemon.....	2.35	Wormwood.....	3.25
Aspic (Spike).....	1.20	Lemongrass.....	1.25	Ylang Ylang.....	60.00-70.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.60	Limes, expressed.....	1.05		
Bay.....	2.50	" distilled.....	.80		
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	4.50	Linaloe.....	2.50		
Bergamot, 35%.....	4.30	Mace, distilled.....	.90		
Birch (Sweet).....	2.25	Mustard, natural.....	4.50		
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	" artificial.....	2.00		
Cade.....	.25	Myrrane, rect.....	.12		
Cajeput.....	.60	Neroli, petale.....	75.00-80.00		
Camphor.....	.25	" artificial.....	16.00		
Caraway Seed.....	1.25	Nutmeg.....	.95		
Cardamom.....	24.00	Orange, bitter.....	2.60		
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.50	Orange, sweet.....	2.60		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.60	Origanum50		
" Wood.....	.32	Orris Root, concrete.....	(oz.) 3.50-4.20		
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00	Patchouly.....	4.50-5.50		
Citronella.....	.45	Pennyroyal.....	5.00		
Cloves.....	1.20	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.90		
Copaiba.....	1.35	Petit Grain, American.....	5.00		
Coriander.....	14.50	" French.....	5.50		
Croton.....	.90	Pimento.....	2.25		
Cubeb.....	1.30	Rose.....	(oz.) 6.00-6.50		
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.....	.70	Rosemary, French.....	1.10		
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.25	" Trieste.....	.50		
" Bitter.....	.75	Sandalwood, East India.....	3.35		
Geranium, African.....	4.00-4.25	Sassafras, artificial.....	.50		
" Bourbon.....	3.50	" natural.....	.75		
" French.....	11.00	Safrol60		
" Turkish.....	2.75	Savin.....	1.40-7.50		
Ginger	5.00	Spearmint.....	2.75		

In fact, those holding any stock of Bourbons are reluctant to sell any large quantity, considering them difficult to replace at higher prices. It is a public secret that the bulk of the Bourbons are now in the hands of one large foreign concern, and although the crop this year is reported far greater than ever before, stocks are low and prices will probably rule high, on account of the strong hands in control.

SOAP MATERIALS.

With the coming of the autumnal activity stiffening of prices is to be expected, especially in view of heavy European demands, but as yet there is nothing more than firmness in demands, sales being small. Although stocks are low, and prospects are not bright for any very large increase of supply, no one wishes to purchase more than he actually needs, which makes the market more or less sleepy. The tone of the market is indicated in the prices.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .06 1/8 (hds.); country, .06 1/8-.06 1/2.
Grease, brown, .05 3/4; yellow, .06
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .42; summer, yellow, prime, .55.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .10 3/4; Ceylon, .09 3/4.
Olive Oil, green, .80; yellow, 1.00.
Olive Oil Fruits, prime, .06 1/4; good quality, .06 1/4.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .07 1/2; red prime, .07.
Chemicals, borax, .08; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$1.90.
Rosin, 1st run, .27; 2d run, .29; 3d run, .31; 4th run, .33.

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	.80
Surinam.....	.30
Para.....	.26
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$4.00-7.00
" Cut.....	3.75-4.00
" Bourbon.....	2.75-3.50
" Tahiti.....	1.00-1.50

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
" gray.....	35.00
Civet, horns.....	" 1.75-1.85
Cumarin.....	3.40-3.50
Heliotropine.....	\$1.75-1.80
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	8.00
" grain.....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	16.00
" grain.....	21.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	2.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.16
Tale Italian.....	.01 1/2-.01 3/4
Terpineol.....	.45-5.50
Vanillin.....	.25-.28

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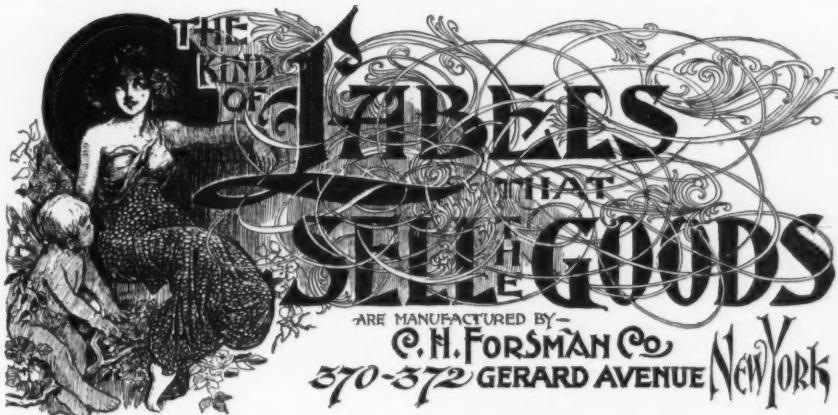
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